

**WHOLE NO. 127.**

stantial wealth and strength would be doubled in ten years, if not in five. There are thousands, probably hundreds of thousands in the free states,

who would emigrate to the South, if slavery were peacefully abolished, leaving the blacks to the influence of strict but just laws. But while their present institutions are cherished, the accessions to her population will be of the least desirable character, and the best of her citizens will remove from the evils which beset this devoted, self-devoted portion of our country.

When men set out in a wrong course, there is no knowing whither they may not wander. It is astounding to contemplate the erratic and suicidal course of South Carolina politicians. Twenty years ago, and who more elevated, liberal and national than John C. Calhoun? Now he stands a monument of self-contradiction. He and South Carolina were forward, if not foremost, in the introduction of those measures and systems of policy, on account of which, afterwards, they were ready to rush into open rebellion.

When we expose the inconsistencies of Southern men, we bear them no malice. When we exhibit the prosperity of a Northern state in contrast with the alleged desolation of South Carolina, we do it not in the spirit of boasting, but to show the genuine effects of adherence to principle. It is not because northern men are better by nature, that Massachusetts prospers and South Carolina declines. It is simply because Massachusetts is a free State—South Carolina a slave State.

But let South Carolina look at Ohio and Indiana in contrast with Kentucky. Why have Ohio and Indiana gone ahead of Kentucky? Simply because Ohio and Indiana are free States—Kentucky is a slave State.

OHIO.

For the Philanthropist.

PREJUDICE IN OHIO.

Monroe, Logan co., Ohio,

7th Mo. 2nd, 1838.

Another evidence of the unjust tendency and supreme meanness of that prejudice against color, which is sanctioned and supported and strengthened by our cotton laws, has recently occurred. A friend who owns a considerable tract of land, has had a family of colored people living on it for some two or three years. Honest, upright, and orderly, they would disgrace no community; unless the complexion stamped upon them by their Maker, or the ignorance and poverty entailed upon them by our tyranny, be a disgrace. Another colored person has recently taken a lease on a part of the same tract. He built a cabin and expected shortly to settle his family in it. Soon after it was raised, it was partly demolished by persons unknown, though suspicion rests on some individuals who, it will not be doubted, are worse citizens than those they wish to banish. They posted a paper to a tree near the house, on which the following was written. I copy verbatim et literatim.

"Mr. Williams take this for your warning and that without standing to banish your negroes a way from you land if you do not obey on a Rail you must ride by nite and day for we are determine to make it law.

"ALL

"we are in good earnest"

I would just ask our respectable law makers, which they would prefer for neighbors; respectable colored people, or the authors of the above manifesto.

PHILO PATRIA.

For the Philanthropist.

ELK CREEK SOCIETY.

At the first quarterly meeting of the Elk Creek Anti-Slavery Society, on motion the house was called to order by the president, and the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this society, slavery, as it exists in this Union, is a great evil, injurious not only to the slave by degrading him down to a level with the brute, but also to the master, by placing him in a situation where he is irresponsible for his conduct to his fellow man; and that it would be morally right and politically safe immediately to abolish it.

Resolved 2d. That the right to enjoy liberty is inalienable. To invade it is to usurp the prerogative of Jehovah. Every man has a right to his own body, to the products of his own labor, to the protection of law, and to the common advantages of society. It is piracy to buy or steal a native of Africa, and subject him or her to slavery: surely it is as great a sin to enslave an American as an African.

Resolved 3d. That all those laws which are now in force, admitting the right of slavery, are therefore before God utterly null and void, being an audacious usurpation of the divine prerogative, a daring infringement on the laws of nature, a base overthrow of the very foundation of the social compact, a complete extinction of all the relations, endowments and obligations of mankind, and a presumptuous transgression of all the holy commandments; and that therefore they ought to be instantly abolished.

Resolved 4th. That the weak and futile arguments of our opponents tend only to convince us of the propriety of using our utmost exertions in the cause of immediate emancipation.

Resolved 5th. That the friends of human rights ought not to permit religious or political differences to prevent them from uniting to effect the immediate abolition of slavery.

Resolved 6th. That the members of Congress who supported the gag resolution, which prevented the reading or reference of any petition on the subject of slavery, in so doing have virtually annulled a portion of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved 7th. That those members of Congress who have endeavored to sustain the right of petition and of free discussion, are worthy of the support of the American people.

Resolved 8th. That slavery being a flagrant violation of the rights of man and a sin against God of the darkest character, therefore all persons who directly or indirectly, in any manner support or uphold others in this sin, are guilty of a great crime in the sight of God.

Resolved 9th. That believing, as we do, that all men are born equally free; and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the lawful pursuit of happiness, we cannot remain silent without incurring enormous guilt.

Resolved 10th. That the time has now arrived, when it is the solemn duty of every Christian patriot and philanthropist, of every man who fears his God or loves his country, to do something towards the banishment of slavery and the slave trade from our land.

Resolved 11th. That to emancipate the slave is to take from no rightful owner his property, to establish justice between him and his master, to throw around the person, character and liberty of the one, the same law that secures and blesses the other; or in other words, to restrain by law one class of men from seizing upon another class, and robbing them at pleasure of their earnings, their time, their liberty, their wives and children, and the very use and ownership of their own persons.

Resolved 12th. That we, as abolitionists, will deprecate the use of all carnal weapons to sustain our principles, and rely on none but such as will give glory to God, peace and good will on earth to men.

Resolved 13th. That the acting committee of this society shall endeavor to procure a speaker to deliver a lecture on the subject of slavery at our meetings in future.

The Society then adjourned to meet the first seventh day in the ninth month next.

MORDECAI MOORE, Pres't.

WALTER E. WHEELER, Cor. Sec.

## POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

Tremendous efforts were made last April, by certain Representatives in Congress, from Kentucky and South Carolina, to prevent the appropriations necessary for continuing that great national work—the Cumberland road. The tone of the opponents from Kentucky was new and surprising. The complaints—the wailings of South Carolina, though by no means new, were, on the whole, not a little remarkable.

For a long space of time it has been the fashion of South Carolina politicians, to ascribe the peculiar ills it suffers, to some error, or some aggression—some fault, either of omission or commission of the General Government. The other parts of the Union were always contriving, they would suppose, to find out some operation whereby they might elevate themselves, and depress her and her neighbors. During some seven or eight years, she made a tremendous uproar about the Protecting Tariff. That, she said, was tearing down her prosperity and building up the free states.

Now it is not a little remarkable, that this same Protecting tariff, was, originally, a favorite child of her own conception; which, by her influence, the northern states, especially New-England, were constrained, reluctantly, to adopt. It was ushered forth, and nurtured by her great son, who, afterwards finding, or fancying it contributed more to the welfare of the North than the South, sought to strangle, or, at least, to fetter it, in order to prevent such lamentable contingencies. The same great son, and oracle of South Carolina, in 1824, recommended the extension of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling to St. Louis, as a work "of great national importance." Now, that extension is condemned by South Carolina, as an act of very partial, sectional, and oppressive legislation.

It has often been a matter of wonder to me, how the Southern politicians could possibly believe their own assertions in relation to the Protecting Tariff. About twenty years ago we received most of our cotton fabrics from India or England. A large portion was made from India staple. We adopted the protecting duties in 1816. Our Northern people went to manufacturing the raw cotton raised by our Southern planters. The British contrived to stock our market with their cotton fabrics in such a manner, as to paralyze our infant manufactures. In 1824 an increased protection was afforded to them, and to other branches, so that they might compete with the British.

These, and subsequent arrangements of the General Government, were very effective in stimulating American industry. Manufacturing establishments increased to an immense extent—agriculture was encouraged—cotton-planters had an extended market—aye, and commerce prospered, also. Every operation by the hands of freemen prospered in a manner astonishing to all.

South Carolina had done a good deed in constraining the North to adopt the protecting system. Did she not exult in the glorious consummation? Not she! She became jealous and ill-natured, and used measure—aye, she threatened to cut us, and set up for herself, along with her Southern Sisters, as she could coax, or scold into her own humor, unless we would discard the very bantling of hers which she had overpersuaded us to adopt.

But what pretenses did she set up! How did she undertake to excuse herself for this wonderful inconsistency?

Why she said the Tariff was hurting her—that it was carrying bankruptcy, ruin, and depopulation throughout her borders.

And how did she prove it?

Why, the North was going ahead and the South was going back!

Well, and how was this owing to the Tariff? Why thus, South Carolina says, for instance, that your imports of British Cotton fabrics are paid in raw Cotton. Now, suppose you tax these imports by your Tariff, to the amount of one third—you thereby do the same as to take one third the whole amount of your cotton exports for the benefit of your treasury; and this, she says, is taken from the Southern planter for the benefit of the northern manufacturer.

But did the Tariff ever reduce the price of cotton abroad?

It was never shown to be the case.

Did it alter the price of foreign manufactures?

It did so, but, it reduced them.

After the American Cotton Factories were enabled to compete with the foreign, the American fabrics were sold at less than half what was formerly given for foreign fabrics of vastly inferior quality. This is but a specimen.

And yet, under these workings of a system of her own proposing, because it prospered her northern sisters, South Carolina was on the point of bolting from the Union.

It has sometimes been difficult to conceive how South Carolina could possibly have been sincere in her former complaints of wrong and oppression. But she raised the cry anew. I suppose she must be sincere. Let us hear her complaint.

"The superior advantages offered in the West, by the partial legislation of Congress have forced the stream of emigration to flow thither from the original States, bordering on the Atlantic."

So says Mr. Clowney, from South Carolina, in a speech on the Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

And what is this partial legislation?

Let us take the items in the language of this same Mr. Clowney.

"To what cause can these astonishing results be attributed, by which the sectional interest of one portion of our common country has been fostered at the expense of the other? I consider the privilege enjoyed by the purchasers of the public lands, in being exempted from a land-tax for five years to be one of them. To this may be added—the liberal stipulation on the part of Congress with new States on their admission, besides many acts of partial legislation; such as a reduction in the minimum price of the public lands, and the large donation of land and appropriations of money from time to time, for their seminaries of learning, and internal improvements."

We are told the South is noble, magnanimous—generous. Surely, then, she is careless, sometimes, in the choice of her Representatives.

But Mr. Clowney's picture of the present condition of South Carolina, resulting, he thinks, from the causes aforesaid, is truly a lamentable one. Hear him!

"The evil effects upon some of the parent States of the Union have been almost incalculable."

"Look at South Carolina thirty-eight years ago, while most of the vast regions of the West, now thriving States, were unmarked by the footstep of the civilized man, and compare her condition with that of 1820, when her last census was taken. You will find from this comparison, that during the whole period of thirty years, there has been but a small increase in her population, while the exports of her productive industry, in 1820, were less than they were in 1801 by eight millions of dollars. Look at her now, with her houses deserted and falling to decay; her once fruitful fields worn out and unproductive; her population not much increased, business very much decreased!"

The population and business of South Carolina have escaped then—have they? by the way of the Cumberland road, tempted by the immense premium of five or ten dollars exemption from tax, and the benefit of wild land donations for education, which might come in use after one or two generations!

A little investigation in other quarters might

have taught Mr. Clowney, that he was "barking up the wrong tree." The purchase of Louisiana, and the drain from South Carolina in that direction!

Has he forgotten that the Indians have been driven from their lands to make room for South Carolina emigrants?

Has he forgotten, that a certain cherished institution, including a system of unrequited labor, exists in South Carolina, tending with fearful steps, to unskillful cultivation, impoverished fields, falling houses and declining business?

## QUIDQUID.

"Small." Population in 1800—345,591—in 1830 561,458. The cherished policy and "institutions" of S. Carolina tend to the increase of chattel-population to the detriment of white population. In 40 years her black population trebled—white not doubled.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, July 17, 1838.

ANNUAL REPORT.—We would have announced two numbers ago, that our Annual Report was printed and ready for sale. All who are desirous of supplying themselves with copies, must send on immediate orders—they will soon be disposed of.

JOURNAL OF THOMAS AND KIMBALL.—Buy this book and lend it to your neighbor: it is an easy mode of making abolitionists.

W. H. BURLEIGH has been appointed editor of the Christian Witness, published at Pittsburgh. He is an industrious and a spirited writer, and will doubtless fill his post with ability.

N. P. ROGERS, Esq., has been induced to assume the editorial management of the Herald of Freedom, published at Concord, New Hampshire.

W. L. GARRISON will discontinue his editorial labors for three months. Meantime the Liberator will be conducted by Oliver Johnson.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Miami University for July, 1838.—College Proper, 100. English Scientific Department, 24. Grammar School, 78.—Total 200. Proportion from the different states—Ohio, 126; Mississippi, 19; Indiana, 17; Kentucky, 16; Alabama, 10; Tennessee, 3; Pennsylvania, 2; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 1; Illinois, 1; S. Carolina, 1; N. Carolina, 1; Virginia, 1; N. York, 1.

METHODIST PROTESTANTS.—Education of the Colored People.

In number 125 of this paper, we made certain statements respecting a transaction of recent occurrence in the Methodist Protestant College near Lawrenceburg. These statements were based on the authority of a letter written by a gentleman, whom we have every reason to believe, was familiar with all the facts in the case. Since then, however, we have received a communication from one of the trustees of the Institution, denying the truth of several particulars detailed in our article.

The discrepancies between the letter of our correspondent and the communication of the "Trustees," seem to us unimportant, so far as the resolution passed by the Board, and the principle involved in it, are concerned. Nevertheless, it is nothing more than fair that they should be explicitly and fully stated.

1. The trustee deny that Mr. Sneath sent the boy to the Institution. The boy was sent by his father, from Wheeling, and Mr. Sneath was simply requested to take charge of a few dollars belonging to the former.

2. Major — was not, the Board says, an "unconditional and original contributor" to the Institution. "Mr. Clark informed one of the trustees before the boy was taken, that the father agreed to pay for a scholarship on condition his son should be received, and on that condition only. In other words, he would pay the lowest price which is ever taken for any student, to have his son educated at our college. The scholarship was not paid and of course never will be."

3. The Board had received information of the reception of the colored lad into the Institution, and of the consequent excitement, had passed their resolution and transmitted it to two or three members of the Board residing near Lawrenceburg, for concurrence, before they knew any thing about Mr. Clark's letter. This letter was never received by them. On this point our correspondent agrees with the trustee. The discrepancy is owing to our having overlooked a subsequent paragraph in the communication of the former, which stated, that Mr. Clark's letter had never been received.

4. The trustee says, that it is incorrect in point of fact, that Mr. Clark sent away the lad before the Board advised his removal.

5. The trustee says, that so far were the Board from being governed in their official action by either the "vulgar fellow alluded to" or "their faithful agent Mr. Clark," they had "no information verbal or written" from either of them. His account of the matter is as follows.

"The action of the Board was elicited by the facts following:

"A communication was received by the Board from a number of the students, setting forth the facts and asking the action of the Board on the subject. From several respectable gentlemen from the vicinity also, we had direct information of the excitement and the general facts. Upon all which we felt bound to act; and accordingly adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to admit as students in the Institution any but white persons. This resolution was sent to Mr. Clark and the other two trustees at Lawrenceburg, for their concurrence, with discretionary power to use the resolution publicly, if they should think it necessary; or to withhold it from publication if they should think that the better course. Mr. Clark and the other two trustees, (for Mr. Clark is a trustee), concurred cordially in the resolution; but I think it has not been published, except as it appears in your consoling article."

Our readers now have both versions of the story before them. What then are the only important facts in the case? Simply these:

Major —, of Wheeling, is a highly respectable member of the Methodist Protestant church, but he is a colored man. He becomes a patron in some way or other of an Institution got up expressly and primarily for the purpose of educating the children of the said church. He sends his son to this Institution, to be educated; whereupon

some of the students becoming disaffected, write to the Board of Trustees at Cincinnati, stating the fact, and asking for their action on the subject. Accordingly, the Board take such action as they deem expedient, adopting a resolution, the purport of which is, that the "contributions were made and the Institution got up for the instruction of white persons, colored students could not be admitted." The boy is removed from the Institution, if not by their mandate, yet according to their wishes. The resolution becomes the law of the Institution. These facts, we are sure, the Board will not deny. Such a resolution has been passed, under such circumstances, and is now in force. We said that it was disgraceful, and we repeat it unhesitatingly. Several members of the Board are our particular friends; but the warmest friendship cannot mitigate the abhorrence we feel at such conduct. A church-institution—an Institution erected to supply the educational wants of the children of the church, and yet shutting its doors in the face of the most needy of all—the colored children! Why, the trustees might with equal justice pass a resolution, declaring that no children should be received into the Institution, whose parents did not own respectively a section of land. Nay—it were better for them to pass such a resolution than the one which now stands on their minutes; for poverty, in many cases, is criminal—to be landless, may be one's own fault. But, to be colored, (if it be a fault), is the fault of the Almighty. To shut a poor child out of your school, because God has given him a darker face than yours, is to insult the Creator, and inflict an injury where there is and can be no crime. Its tendency is to make that child curse the day in which he was born, and murmur wrathfully against that Being, who has given him a complexion which subjects him to the contempt and injustice of even Christians.

Such a resolution we believe to be utterly indefensible in the light of common sense or Christianity.

## INDIANA CONVENTION.

There is a fine spirit abroad in Indiana. Below are 146 names more in favor of calling a State Convention. But first we publish a letter from James McCoy.

SAND CREEK, July 3, 1838.

DR. G. BAILEY:—Dear Sir,—You may think it strange that no names have been sent on earlier from our Society, to be attached to the call for a State Convention. It may serve to explain this matter, to say that our Society is composed almost entirely of farmers, who, on account of the unusually wet season, have been thrown at such disadvantages with their work as to be unable to find time for much exertion in any thing beside. Consequently, the names that I now send you, have been mostly obtained at a few public meetings in the immediate neighborhood without much labor. No doubt many more names can be obtained in the country; and I trust that many more will be obtained before long, and sent on to you, as more active exertion will now be made on the subject than before. I have no doubt that a thousand names might be obtained, for every hundred that will be, in Indiana, if the labor were appropriated to gather them up; perhaps more. It is not because there are not many friends to the cause who are anxious for its prosperity and desirous that the necessary labor may be performed; but we are too much inclined to look to others as being more suitable, and as having more leisure than ourselves. This is wrong. It is as true in Indiana, as elsewhere, that "what is everybody's business, is nobody's."

I hope that the friends of the good cause throughout the State, will not think it too late because the time limited in the call, for the purpose of securing early action, is now passed; but that they will continue to send in names, in increased numbers, up to the meeting of the Convention. This we will try to do. And if our delay to forward our names till in July, shall suggest to ourselves and our friends elsewhere, the practicability and necessity of continued and increased action throughout the months of July and August, we will rejoice, not in our delay itself, but that good has been brought out of our evil.

We have been corresponding with abolitionists in other, and different parts of the State, and hope by the middle of this month, to be able to say at what time and place the Convention will meet. When these things are settled, you will be early informed of that fact.

The following are the names that I have now to send you. I hope are long to have more.

Yours, in the good cause.

JAMES MCCOY.

Decatur co.—James Donnell, jr., George McCoy, And'w. Robinson, jr., Joseph Mitchell, Sam'l L. Hopkins, Samuel Donnell, sen., James E. Hamilton, Thos. Hamilton, Cyrus Hamilton, Luther A. Donnell, Alexander McCoy, John R. Donnell, Sam'l Donnell, jr., George A. Anderson, James Donnell, sen., Elijah Mitchell, John Wherry, Sam'l A. Donnell, Jackson G. Lowe, Charles S. Van Cleave, Robt. M. Hamilton, James C. Hopkins, Thos. Donnell, sen., Noah Kendall, Preston E. Hopkins, John C. Donnell, Johnson A. Kendall, William Walters, jr., E. James, Wilbur M. Sanford, William Davis, George W. Miller, George W. Viles, F. B. Cox, James Smith, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Weir, G. W. Hopkins, sen., Thos. Donnell, 2d jr., William Davidson, sen., William Davidson, jr., Robt. Sken, John Sken, John Hughes, James S. Jones, John C. McCoy, G. W. Hopkins, jr., John F. Hopkins, Peter Bartholomew, And'w. Robinson, sen., William Clark, John Lowe, James McCoy, William A. McCoy, Barton S. McCoy, Beary A. Clark, William A. Thompson.

Franklin co.—John Ford, Gibson co.—John Morton.

The following have been sent by William Beard, who states that they are all qualified voters of Union co.

S. Butler, N. Swain, Thomas Maxwell, Thomas Hollingsworth, Aaron Gardner, Thomas Davis, Robert M. Gardner, David Gardner, Tristram Davis, Nelson Johnson, Benjamin Bond, C. C. Talbert, Samuel Paddock, T. Macy, Tristram Barberis, Jabez Talbert, Wm. Biggins, John L. Burgess, Thomas Gardner, Nathan C. Henderson, Lewis, John Beard, Zimri Chase, Sam'l. Latimore, George Haden, Isaac Debois, Charles Paddock, Jonathan Brattin, Henry Davis, Timothy Macy, George Beard, Elihu Talbert, Jonathan Swain, William Beard, William Talberts, John Davis, Sylvanus Macy, William Macy, Jethro Bernard, David Maxwell, James Gordon, Elihu Swain, David Benning, Shubal Bernard, Joshua Chadwick.

The following names have been sent from Dillborough, Ia., by Samuel Wymond.

Samuel Wymond, William Dorsey, Francis Wymond, W. H. Ward, Isaac Gibson, Aaron Porcell, Moses Purcell, George Walker.

Mr. Wymond informs us that the cause is gaining ground rapidly.

The following names have been sent by Edwin Fussell, of Pendleton, Ia.

Nathaniel Richmond, Neal Hardy, Solomon

Fussell, Joseph Weeks, John G. Lewis, Joseph W. Lewis, Daniel Tyson, J. B. Keffer, Joseph Shannon, Paschal Bohen, Price Stuart, Alfred Sweet, John S. Lamer, E. P. Loveland, Joseph Sharp, F. B. Loveland, Filman Armfield, Abel Lewis, Moses G. Lyon, Rebecca F. Lewis, E. R. Hardy, Mary A. Thomas, Ann Thomas, Elizabeth S. West, Rebecca L. Fussell, Hannah L. Fussell, Elizabeth Weeks, Susan Weeks, Hannah Weeks, Phebe Weeks, Mary Ann Weeks, Margaret B. West, Priscilla M. Thomas.

## FREEDOM OF DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In the account of Congressional proceedings, in relation to Texas, published in our last number, our readers will remember that Mr. Adams was pronounced by the Chair to be out of order; because, by way of illustration, he chose to allude to the treatment he had formerly experienced, on asking whether it would be in order to present a petition from slaves. We have since met with a more vivid description of this scene, furnished by a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser; which we shall now re-publish.

"The Chair interposed while Mr. Adams was commenting on this point, and declared that his remarks were out of order, as they had no reference to the question before the House. Mr. Adams replied in a firm tone, that he was perfectly in order. He had charged upon a majority of the House, a systematic suppression of petitions; and he was addressing now a striking illustration of the fact.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to comment on the case of the slave petition, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Legare of South Carolina, who insisted that he was out of order.

The Speaker concurred with Mr. Legare, and told Mr. A. that such a course of remark could not be allowed.

The ex-President then rose, and with great warmth declared that he was not out of order—that his remarks were most pertinent to the subject—that he had a right to introduce illustrations—historical illustrations—of the charge he made against the House—and if not permitted by the Speaker to do so, he would appeal to the House, and demand the eyes and noses, that the country might know who were the men that were prepared to destroy the freedom of speech, as they had already trampled on the right of petition.

The Speaker then began to state the question. He said he had called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy.

Here Mr. Adams rose, and interrupting the Speaker, exclaimed, "I demand of the Speaker that he shall cause the clerk to take down the words which he declares to be out of order!"

Great confusion arose. Cries of "order! order!" chair! chair! resounded from different parts of the Hall.

The Speaker said he was under no obligation to cause the words to be taken down; and refused to do so. He then again stated that he had called the gentleman of Massachusetts to order for irrelevancy.

"No, Sir," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "that is not the issue. I wish the House to understand that the Chair does not state the matter correctly. The question at issue is, whether or not a member may be permitted to adduce a pertinent and striking illustration of his argument—an illustration drawn from the recorded proceedings of the House."

While the ex-President was making this statement, the Speaker endeavored in vain, by vociferating "order," and beating on his desk with his hammer to check him. The venerable gentleman was not to be stopped, and his clear, piercing, energetic tones were heard high above all the din.

The Speaker again proceeded to declare the decision from which he said Mr. Adams appealed;—and again Mr. A. interrupted him, saying that his statement was inaccurate, and insisting on the irrelevant language being put in writing, that the House may fairly judge upon it.

The Speaker—"The gentleman will take his seat—he is out of order."

Mr. Adams—"I insist on the disorderly words being taken down."

The Speaker—"The gentleman must take his seat."

Mr. Adams—"I call for the reading of the rule which requires exceptionable words to be put in writing."

The greatest commotion and confusion now prevailed, in the midst of which neither Mr. Adams nor the Speaker could be heard, though both were manifestly talking with great vehemence; their gesticulation certainly was most violent.

When their voices could be distinguished, the following colloquy was heard.

The Speaker—"The gentleman is out of order."

Mr. Adams—"I say I am not."

The Speaker—"The gentleman must take his seat."

Mr. Adams, (still standing)—Let the rule be read for which I have called."

The Speaker—"I call on the House to enforce its order."

Mr. Adams—"And I too call on the House to enforce its rules."

Mr. Grantland, of Georgia. "I hope the sergeant-at-arms will take the gentleman into custody."

Cries of "order! order!" "Read the rule!" "Take your seat," resounded now on all sides.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Adams expressed a hope that the House would decide the question on the appeal, although the Speaker had stated the matter at issue most incorrectly.

The decision of the chair was sustained, of course."

The decision of the Chair was sustained by the following vote. Those in *Italics*, are the names of members from the free states, 61 in number, who voted to sustain the Chair.

YEAS—Messrs. J. W. Allen, Anderson, Andrews, Althorn, Ayer, Banks, Beatty, Bird-sall, Boon, Brodhead, Bronson, Buchanan, Cambreleng, J. Campbell, Casey, Chapman, Cheatham, Clowney, Connor, Craig, Crary, Crockett, Cushman, Dave, Deberry, DeGraft, Dennis, Dromgoole, Edwards, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Fay, Glascock, Grantland, Grant, Grey, Haley, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, Wm. H. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jenifer, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Keim, Kingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, Martin, Maury, Maxwell, McKay, Robert McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, Menefee, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Noble, Parker, Parry, Paynter, Pearce, Pennypacker, Petrikin, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, J. H. Prentiss, Randolph, Reily, Rencher, Rives, Ramsey, C. Shepard, Shields, Shepler, Snyder, Southgate, Stewart, Stratton, Taliaferro, Taylor, Titus, Toucey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, J. White, T. T. Whittlesey, S. Williams, J. W. Williams, Word, Worthington, Yell, York—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, Charles, Corwin, Cranston, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Goode, Grennell, Halsted, Hastings, Henry, Lincoln, S. Mason, McKennan, Mitchell, Naylor, Ogle, Patterson, Peck, Potts, Reed, Ridgway, Robinson, Slade, Stanley, Tillinghast, E. Whittlesey—30.

## AM. BIBLE SOCIETY—AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The receipts from donations into the treasury of the American Bible Society, for the year ending May, 1838, amounted according to their own circular, to \$29,700 74.

The receipts from the same source during the same period, into the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society amounted to \$32,534 63

was divided; and the question was taken on laying of the table; which was agreed to.

The question then recurring on the printing—  
Mr. D. said that the Commissioners Foreign Affairs were ready to report on the subject of Texas, and these documents would only be productive of delay.

Mr. Howard announced the year day news; but with a dry motion (which was immediately received by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Everett submitted the motion to print.

Mr. Robertson, of Va., moved to lay the motion to print upon the table.

On this Mr. Reed demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered; and being taken, resulted: Yeas 108; nays 80.

So the motion to print was laid on the table.

Thursday, July 8, 1838.

Mr. Johnson, of La., by leave, reported a Senate bill for procuring fire-proof cases in one of the land offices; which was referred to a committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. was going on to report another bill when Mr. Harrison, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Howard, objected to having Mr. Adams report it, as it interrupted for the accommodation of individuals. If at all, it should be by a general permission, placing all the members and committees on level.

Mr. Howard, with some warmth, observed that Mr. A. should not, by yielding to requests of this kind, delay the time of bringing his speech to a close so as to preclude him from opportunity to reply to the speech by which he has taken up the morning hour for several days past.

Mr. Adams replied with equal warmth that the gentleman was well occupied in thus complaining of the occupation of time, when he had, for five years, shut the mouth of Mr. Adams and his friends from uttering a word on this subject.

Mr. Howard explained. He invited the gentleman to proceed with and finish his speech.

Mr. Adams then went on and spoke upon the Texas question till the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Elmore moved to suspend the rules so as to allow Mr. A. to complete his speech.

Mr. Adams said that the suspension would extend so far as to admit of a reply *also*; but his time should be allowed to reply, the greatest injustice would be done to those who were in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Elmore said he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts would occupy but a short time longer, perhaps two hours.

Mr. Adams protested against being limited in time by any implied pledge on his part.

Mr. Elmore's motion was negatived.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Robertson moved to reconsider the vote whereby the motion to print the message was laid on the table. The motion was entered.

Friday, July 8, 1898.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Mr. Adams had the floor on this subject, but yielded it to Mr. Stuart, who moved that the committee be called for reports immediately after the recess; which motion prevailed.

and the order was made accordingly.

*Mr. Howard* then occupied the morning hour in discussing the Texas question. When the hour elapsed, he did not conclude his remarks.

*Mr. Howard* asked whether, if the gentleman from Massachusetts should not conclude his remarks at this session, it would be in order, under the rules of the House, to answer him hereafter—[i. e. as the reporter understood it, at a future session?]

*Mr. Adams* said that that would be for the decision of the House when the case contemplated should arise.

*Mr. Adams*, Mr. Speaker, that gentleman has the time of this House at his command, I have not.

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 6, 1858.

*Messrs. Gales & Seciton*: In your paper of this morning there appears an account of proceedings under the head of "Texas Correspondence." It should be "Mexican Corre-

"I am made to say that 'the Committee on Foreign Affairs were ready to report on the subject of Texas, and these documents would only be productive of delay,' and that 'the thing, in short, was like the motion of the committee to suspend the rules, in order that the committee should act on the subject of our relations with Mexico, and that the chairman had been instructed to make a report, which he would doubtless do on the first opportunity. The remark was intended as one reason against the printing. Nothing was said about delay; because the committee had already acted on the subject, and the printing could not produce any delay on their part.

"If your committee had been in the majority, the motion of Mr. Adams to suspend the rules, I am represented in the following manner: 'Mr. Dromgoole hoped the suspension would be extended so as to admit of a reply also; unless time should be allowed to reply, the grossest injustice would be done to those who were in favor of the annexation of Texas.' The above words in italics are a gratuitous addition by your reporter. I said not one word about the annexation of Texas, nor did I say that the motion was the grossest injustice to 'those in favor of the annexation of Texas.' To 'trifle with the words of Mr. Adams' is

gentleman from Massachusetts, (*Mr. Adams*).

I will thank you to insert this note in the *Intelligencer* as a correction of errors, due to the character of your journal for accuracy, and to a fair understanding of my own course.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
G. C. DRUMGOOLE.

---

### SUMMARY.

*A New Jersey Grand Jury.*—The grand jury of the new county of Mercer, which includes the city of Trenton, New Jersey, assembled, under the new organization of the county, at the above place, on Wednesday last week. At the instance of some persons present, twenty-two grand jurors were drawn into a pair of large pates, and their united weight was 4,936 pounds! Average weight of each individual 204 1/2 pounds. We have heard of many grand juries of weight of character and high standing, but must conclude, after this, that Mercer county stands preeminent.

**The Colonization Society.**—The Louisiana colonization society purchased a territory in Africa, on the Southern shore of the Sierra, on which a colony of blacks from this State will be planted—the settlement will be called *Louisiana*. The State will cede to the society an adjoining territory to be populated by negroes from that State, and called *Mississippi*, so on with the whole United States until an empire is formed which will be styled "the United States of Africa." Two states which have no negroes, are to send abolitionists to represent them in this dark shadow of the sun.—*Baltimore Rouge Gazette.*

*Something New.*—Some 800 barrels of flour have been shipped from Adams (Mich.), to Troy, New York—the first time the stuff has been taken along the backwater route. The facilities of transportation by the railroad of Michigan, and the abundant freight rates tend to believe enough will be left for the supply of the emigrants pouring into that quarter, and who have, heretofore, like locusts, consumed all the supplies on the route.—*Star.*

**MONEY IN ENGLAND.**

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of England, Wales, Ireland, or Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers, or by sending them *Money Express with Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co., Limited.*

don can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. *When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly stated.*

THOMAS SMERY, *Emancipator*  
and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St.

---

**CONFECTORY.**  
WOODSON & LEACH,  
South East corner of New & North sts. Cincinnati.  
The Confectioners having recently opened a **CONFECTORY** on the South East corner of New & North streets, keep constantly on hand, a variety of Syrup, Candy, Fruits, Nuts, Cakes, &c.,—Also, Soda-Water, Marsh-Melons and Ice Cream.

Having opened no pains, in fitting up their house for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen; they hope, by their strict attention to business and an unwillingness to please to merit a share of public patronage.

**CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.**

Flour	\$6 35 to \$5 50 per bbl.
Wheat,	90 c per bush.
Corn,	40 " "

Ons,	31 to 37 c
Hay, Blue,	\$10 to 12 per ton
Hops,	12 to 15 c per lb
Coffee, Rio,	11 to 14 c per lb
Havana,	13 1/2 to 15 c
Tea, O. P.	80 to 85 c
Imp.	80 to 85 c
Y. B.	80 to 85 c
Sugar, N. O. hhd,	9 to 9 1/2 c per lb
Imp.	16 to 17 c
Canned,	17 to 18 c
md.	12 to 13 c
Op.	10 1/2 to 11 1/2 c
Butter,	13 to 15 c
Cheese,	8 to 9 c
Eggs,	6 to 6 1/2 c
Salt,	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c
Coal,	12 to 21 c
PORK, Mess,	\$20 to 24
Bacon,	6 1/2 to 7 c
Hog round	6 to 7 c
Lard, 56 lb cask,	6 to 6 1/2 c
NAILS,	6 c to 10 per lb

